SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 1.] SATURDAY, MAY 23D, 1829. [NUMBER 16

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CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,

H. C. MARINE,

PRICE RUPEES 5.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. W. Pottinger, H M. 6th Regt.
Lt. Col. S. Strover, Artillery,
Cadet T. C. Wright.
Cadet E. Hall.
Cadet A. Athborne.
Cadet Henry Rudd.
Ensign Twynam, 21st Regt. N. I.
Cornet George Burst, 10th Regt. Beng. Cavy.

DEPARTURES.—Major R. W. Flemming, 9th Regt.
Lieut. Chs. Giberne, 16th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT. BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 21st—Brig Elizabeth, (Free Frader,) H. B. Brown, Master from Batavia, 1st April.

Do. Barque Fortune (Free Trader,) John Gilkison, Master from Port Glasgow, and Rio de Janeiro, left Glasgow 5th Jany. and Rio Janeiro 13th March

DEPARTURES.

MAY 19th—Arab Grab Brig Futty Rahim, Abdul Cauder, Nacqudah, to Malay Coast.

20th.—Ship Fort William, J. Neish, Master to China.

21st.—Ship Fazel Karim, Sheriff Alley, Mahomud Husson, Nacqudah to Malay Coast.

Passengers by Fort William.—Mrs. Neish.

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight	1	9
Bengal,.....at 30 days sight, 107. per	0	0
Madras, ...at 30 days sight, par.		

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106 do. per 0 | 0 do

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton, £ 1 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal.

The Barque FORTUNE from Glasgow 5th January, and Rio de Janeiro 13th March, came in on Thursday; she spoke on the 3rd February, Latitude 2° South, Longitude 21° West, the Ships *Lady Feversham* and *Runnymede* from London, all well. We learn by this opportunity that the market at Rio, was in a most depressed state. No political news of any importance has reached us from this quarter. It appears from Glasgow Papers received at Rio during the Fortune's stay at that Port, that the Glasgow Theatre Royal had been entirely destroyed by Fire.

We had the pleasure of announcing the Arrival of the H. C Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE in our Paper of Wednesday last, it appears that she had on board, One Hundred and Fifty Recruits, Nine Women and Three Children for the Hon'ble Company's Artillery and Infantry, and singular to say not a single casualty occurred on the voyage.

The price of grain still continues high in England. The average price of Wheat for the week ending 26th December 1828, was £ 3-16-6 per Imperial Quarter, and the aggregate average for the six preceding weeks, which governs the duty on Importation was £3-14-5.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
MAY 6*th*, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .2 *Do.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. Par

Five per Cent.
Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2. *Pre*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 10.—Ship John Adam, P. Butler from Bombay 26th April.

Passengers by the John Adam.—Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Blake, Miss Faddy, Captain Ritchie, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Pike, Mr. W. Butler, Masters Charles Patterson, and John Blake, and 5 Native *Passengers.*

DEPARTURES.

May 10.—Brig Dolphin, John James Taurean, for the Northern Ports.

Passengers by the Dolphin.—Mr. Mandeville, Mr Oakes, and Mr. Reid.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on Friday the 1st Instant, by the Rev. W. Blenkinsop, B. A. Lieutenant Robert Codrington, of the 46th Regiment N. I. to Maria, fourth Daughter of Henry Fleetwood, Esq. of York-street, Dublin.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	APRIL 29, 1829.	SELL.
25 8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.).... 24 8	Prem
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct. 1 12	Dis.
Dis. 0 6	New ditto Disct 0 10	Dis.
5900 0	Bank of Bengal Share 5700 0	Dis.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1.1 0½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs 1.11 *a* 2.0	
Bombay 30 Days	ditto per 100 Bombay Rs....98 0	
Madras	ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs. 91 0 *a* 92 0	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	7	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 1st.—The H. C. Ship Brigewater, J. Manderson, Esq Com. from London 11th January.

2. The H. C. Ship Lady Melville, Clifford, from London 11th January.

— The English Brig Virginia, J. Hullock, from Bombay, 12th April.

3. The French Corvette Lazelie, Poutier, from Pondicherry 27th April.

— The English Ship Andromache, R. L. Laws, from Portsmouth 5th January.

— The English Brig Laurel, T. Tait, from Greenock 15th December.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Bridgewater from London.—Mrs. Thornhill, Mrs. F. L. Bailie, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Ann Bailie, Niece of do. Mr. J. B. Thornhill, China Establishment; Captain Webster, H. C. S. in charge of Recruits; Messrs. E. Woodcock, and Sconce Writers; Messrs Oatley, Jennings, Mockler, Hammersley, Manningford, and Harvey; Mr. F. Fox, Free Merchant; Mr. W. Bruce, and Mr. Maxwell McKenzie, Messrs. R. Jenkins, and Kenneth McLeod, Free Merchants; Lieutenants Hunt, Scott, and Ensign Speedy, H. M. 3d Foot; Lieut. Fabin, H. M. 49th Regt; 5 Privates, 100 Company's Recruits, 6 Women 1 Child, and Mrs. Munroe, Servant to Mrs. Bailie.

Per H. C. Ship Lady Melville, from London—Mrs. Farquand; Lieut. Col. Thomas Murray; Messrs. David J. Money, W. E. Money, and S. F. McClintock, Writers; Rev. Charles Hepburn; Mr. R. B. Morgan; Mr. Charles Grant; Captain Gore, and Lieut. Thorpe, H. M. 14th Foot: Ensigns Stirke, Bany, Fenisick, Jennings, Shakespear, Leighton, and Jos. Green, Cadets; Messrs. C. R. Hewett Christie, C. W. Clifford, H. A. Momesen, C. M. Collins, J. W. Tomkins, A. H. Dyke, H. E. Pearson, W. Robert, returning to Bengal; Wm. Young and Edward Bowems, Volunteers, Pilot Service.

Per Andromache, from Portsmouth.—Mrs. Crane, Mrs Wilson, Mrs. Hadfield, Mrs Bland, Mrs. Hodges; Capt. C. A. Crane, B N. I; Thos. Stoddart, Esq. Surgeon H. C. S; Messrs. Hugh Rose. J. C. Wilson, Geo. Coates, G. A. C. Plowden, Writers; Mr. W. H. Hadfield, Ensign, H. M. 44th; Mr. Thos Hodges, Assistant Surgeon H. C. S.; Messrs. T. A. Halliday, T. Harrison, G. H. Rose, D. B. Heywood, F. C. Close, D. Macpherson, B. Cary and Bland, Cadets.

Per Laurel from Pondicherry.—M. Cordier, Post, Captain General and Commandant of Chandnergore Madame Cordier, M. Victor Jacquemont, Naturalist Voyager attached to the French Government.

Per Virginia. from Bombay.—Mr. J. L. Wood.

VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.

May 2nd.— The Navarino, (late John Munro,) P. Broadfoot for Batavia in 2 or 3 days,

REMARKS.

The Virginia left the Brig *Laurel* of and from Glasgow, off the Reef Buoy.

The Andromache, 35 days windbound at the Mother Bank. On the 15th January, Lat. 29. 55. N. 19. 2. W. exchanged numbers with a Bark, she shewed No. 7125. On the 17th January Telegraphed with the *Lady Feversham*, from Deal 30th December, bound to Bombay, all well, Lat. 25. 42. N. 21 4. W. January 28, spoke the *Runnymede*, from London to Bombay, all well, Lat. 7. 35. N. Long. 21 45. W. January 29, spoke the bark *Fortune*, from Greenock to Rio Janeiro and Bombay, all well, Lat. 5. 3. N. 20 57. W. April 2, spoke the Danish ship Norden, from Copenhagen to Penang, Lat. 33. 55. S. 80. 32. E. all well. On the 8th and 9th April, got into a Gale of wind, from the S S. E. which ended in a severe Hurricane on the 10th Lat. 20. S. Long 83 E. in which we lost the Mainyard, Bulwarks, Stores in the front of the Cuddy and washed away things of the Decks. On the 24th April Lat 3 N. L. 85. E. in a heavy squall lost Main and Mizen Top Masts.

VESSEL SPOKEN WITH.

The Brig Laurel, on the 7th Feby. off the Islands of Trinidad, spoke the bark Georgiana, from London for Van Diemans Land—all well.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

May 3d.—The Ship Isabella Robertson, J. Hudson, for Singapore and China, in 4 or 5 days.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 1st.—The English Brig Phœnix, E. R. Arthur, for Straits and Batavia.

2. The English Ship Flora, J. Sheriff, for Eastward and New South Wales.

3. The English Brig George and Mary, J. Roberts for Liverpool.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 2d May, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. Anthony Crane, to Mr. Clarentine Ellis.

At Kurnaul, on the 18th April, Captain Thompson, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Caroline, eldest Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Gale, 37th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Kurnaul, on the 18th April, Captain James Swetenham, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Eliza Moorisy Roberts.

At Cawnpore, on the 21st April, Mr. James Duhan Merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Cross, third Daughter of Mr. John Cross, formerly of Hovenden, in the County of Hants.

At Futtyghur, on the 21st April, by the Reverend Mr. Irving, Mr. R Cherry, of the Gun Carriage, Agency, to Mrs. E. Ball.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 1st May, Mrs, A. De Santo, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 1st May, the Wife of Mr. A. C. Forshaw, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Daughter.

At the Residency, Hyderabad, on the evening of the 16th April, the Lady of Captain J. A. Moore, of a Son, which survived only a few hours

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Friday, the 24th April, Mr. John D'Silva, aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, on the 27th April, Master Thomas Weman Incell, Son of the late Captain Thomas Weman Incell, aged 2 years, 4 months and 18 days.

At Circular Road, Calcutta, on the 1st May, Frederick William, Son of Mr. James Crouch, aged 2 years, 5 months and 20 days.

At Cawnpore, on the 1st April, Mr. James Wellesley Thomson, aged 22 years. He met with his death by a rupture of one of the blood vessels occasioned by his Buggy falling on him.

At Moorshedabad, on the 7th April, Maria Anstruther Hathorn, Wife of Hugh Vans Hathorn, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, and second Daughter of Dr, James Hare.

At Noacolly, on the 24th April last, at the House of B. Golding, Esq. Captain Frederick Mackenzie, 64th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 38 years, deeply and deservedly regretted.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 28TH APRIL, 1829.

Mr. G. Stockwell, Commissioner to Revenue and Circuit for the 19th or Cuttack Division.

Mr. G. Alexander, Head Assistant to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

Several experiments have been recently tried with the *Burrumpooter* streamer, in towing budgerows and pinnaces, and it appears that with one of these flat built craft, her velocity is as great within half a knot per hour perhaps, as when she has nothing in tow, so trifling is their resistance. The more we have reflected on the subject, the more we are satisfied that the models of these budgerows or something between them and the models of the fishing boats would be the best form for steam vessels; the fishing boats as our reader know, is water borne for a very small portion of her length, that is she rests on the water as it were in the centre merely, both ends being thrown up and tapering away to a point. The budgerow and the pinnace are full abaft and best on the water on the after body almost. Something between these models we are satisfied could offer least resistance while affording the requisite accommodation for *river* vessels. Of course such models would not do for the sea.

We understand that a model has been made of the paddles used in the Steamer on the Hudson, of which we recently published a description; we have not seen it, but we hope the improvement will be put to the test of experiment.

We have seen however, a drawing of a new plan of propelling boats or vessels with one spiral paddle worked by cog wheels, which we shall have engraved; that too might be put to the test; but that the *sine qua non*, is wanting—money. We have Societies here for the pro-

motion of Science, is not to be lamented that they have not funds to promote the development of useful inventions? As the spiral paddle we now speak of, is susceptible of application to Steam Vessels, we hope that public subscription will enable the inventor to make trial of it. We have heard also, that some gentleman here has a drawing of Lieutenant Skeane's new paddles; if so, we should feel extremely obliged by his allowing us to examine it. There is no country in the world where the means of rapid communication are so deficient or more important and we shall be most happy to aid in encouraging the introduction of them, We have made already great strides in regard to Steam Navigation but a great deal more remains to be done and more especially as regards the communication with the interior. —*Bengal Hurkaru, May* 1.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.—Dec. 29.

The late HORRIBLE MURDERS in EDINBURGH, to OBTAIN SUBJECTS for DISSECTION.

(Abridged from the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of Thursday.)

The High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh proceeded on Wednesday to the trial of *William Burke* and *Helen M'Dougal* indicted for murder. No trial that has taken place for a number of years past has excited such an unusual and intense interest; all the doors and passages to the court were besieged at an early hour before day-light and it was with the greatest difficulty, and by the utmost exertions of a large body of police, that admission could be procured for those who were connected with the proceedings.

The Judges present were the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Pitmilly, Lord Meadowbank, and Lord Mackenzie.

The indictment charged the prisoners with murder, The first charge preferred against Burke, accused him of having in the month of March, April, or May, 1828, in a house in Gibbs'-close, in the Canongate, in Edinburgh, murdered Mary Paterson or Mitchell, by placing or laying his body or person, or part thereof, over or upon the breast or person and face of Mary Paterson, when she was lying in the said house in a state of intoxication. It then went on to charge him, that by the pressure thereof, and by covering her mouth and nose with his body or person, and forcibly compressing her throat with his hands, and keeping her down, notwithstanding her resistance, or in some other way to the prosecutor unknown, preventing her from breathing, did suffocate or strangle her; and this the indictment charged him with doing, with the wicked aforethought intent of disposing of or selling the body to a physician or surgeon, or some person in the employment of a physician or surgeon, as a subject for dissection.

The second count charged Burke with having, in September, October, or November, 1828, in a house in Tanner's-close, Portsburgh, or Western Portsburg, in or near Edinburgh, attacked and assaulted James Wilson, commonly called Daft Jamie, by leaping or throwing himself upon him, when the said James Wilson was lying in the said house, and that he having sprung up, Burke did struggle with him and did bring him to the ground, and by laying his body or person across Wilson's face, and by compressing his mouth, nose, and throat, did suffocate and strangle him in the same manner that he murdered Mary Paterson, and with the intent of disposing of his body for dissection.

The third count charged Burke and Helen M'Dougal with having, in the month of September, October, or November, 1828, in the before-mentioned house in Portsburgh, murdered Madgy, or Margery, or Mary M'Gosegal, or Duffie, or Campbell, or Docherty, by suffocating and strangling her in the manner that Burke was charged with the murder of his two first-mentioned victims. It also charged them with the murder of Madgy, for the purpose of disposing of her body for dissection.

In answer to the indictment, Burke submitted that he was not bound to plead to, or to be tried upon a libel which not only charged him with three unconnected murders committed each at a different time, and at a different place, but also combined his trial with that of another person, who was not even alleged to have had any concern with two of the offences of which he was accused. On the merits of the case he had only to state that he was not guilty; and he rested his defence on a denial of the facts set forth in the indictment.

Helen M'Dougal made a similar defence.

Mr. P. Robertson, in support of the defence, made a most eloquent address to the Court on the evil of comprising so many offences in one indictment. Such an accumulation of charges was not consistent either with the practice or the principles of law. The three offences were totally seperate and distinct they did not appear to have all formed a part of one foul and nefarious transaction, but they were committed at different times and at different places, and might have been done for different ends—for private revenge or for robbery. The crime of murder incurred the highest punishment of the law, and the danger to which the prisoner was exposed in this junction of cases, even of having prejudice excited against him in the minds of the jury, who could not seperate the evidence applicable to one from the evidence applicable to another, and who could not fail, notwithstanding all the precautions that could be adopted, to borrow evidence from one action in order to convict upon another. The case of the other prisoner was even worse. She was brought to trial on a charge of murder, which was combined with two other charges, with which she was not alleged to have had the slightest connexion.

The Lord-Advocate said he had placed the woman in the same indictment with Burke, in order that she might derive advantage from it. If he had tried the other prisoner first, the whole of the evidence adduced on that trial would have been published, and universally read, and her case therefore would not have been heard by the jury in an unprejudiced state. He thought he was bound, in fairness to her, to include her in that indictment. He would consent, since her advisers thought it beneficial to her, to delay putting her on her trial at present. He, however, expressed his determination to proceed against Burke upon the indictment for the three offences. The murders were all committed within the last six months. They were all done in the same place, and they were all charged as being done with the same intent.

The Dean of Faculty enforced the arguments of Mr. Robertson, and pointed out the great prejudice that would accrue to the prisoner from crowding into one indictment three seperate acts of murder.

After a short consultation the Judges delivered their opinions *seriatim*, to the effect, that the public prosecutor should select out of the three acts of murder the one on which he should go to trial; and with this understanding that if he failed in the first charge, the prisoner was not to complain that he was again tried under another.

The Lord-Advocate said he should proceed upon the last charge, and therefore the woman must be detained, and put upon her trial with the man.

The prisoners were then called upon to plead, and they said they were "not guilty"

The first witness proved the accuracy of the plan of the house in Portsburgh, where Burke resided.

Mary Stewart proved having seen Madgy, or Margery Campbell, at Edinburgh, in October, and she said she came from Glasgow to look after her son; she afterwards saw her dead body at the police-office: she was between 40 and 50 years old.

Charles M'Lean gave similar testimony.

William Noble; shopman to Mr. Rymer, of Portsburgh, said, that on the 31st of October, a woman, similar in appearance to Margery Campbell, and who said her name was Docherty came to the shop asking charity; Burke was in the shop, and hearing her name, he said she was some relation of his mother's, and he took the woman away with him, saying he would give her breakfast; on the next day, Burke purchased some groceries and an old tea-box at the shop. Witness added, that he had seen a man named Hare in company with Burke, and Hare's wife called for the tea-box.

Ann Black, or Connaway, who lived in Western Portsburgh, said that Burke and M'Dougal resided in the same house as herself; on the 31st of October she saw Burke enter his house with a woman following him; in the afternoon she went into Burke's apartments, and saw the same woman sitting by the fire supping porridge and milk; she had scarcely any clothes on, and they said they had been washing; M'Dougal said that she was a Highland woman, a friend of her husband's; some time after dark. the woman appeared very much intoxicated, Mr. and Mrs. Hare came in with a bottle of spirits before supper, and Hare insisted on drinking; they all tasted, and were merry; and Hare, Campbell, and M'Dougal danced; between 10 and 11 o'clock Burke came home, and a disturbance soon afterwards took place, as if Burke and Hare were fighting. In the morning witness asked M'Dougal what had become of the old woman; and she replied that Burke and her had been too friendly together, and he had kicked her out of the house, adding, at the same time, "Did you hear it?" She saw a bundle of straw at the bottom of the bed; it had lain there most of the summer, but it appeared to have been recently turned.

Janet Laurie, or Law, who lived in the same passage with the former witness, corroborated her statement.

Hugh Alston, who lived in the same house with Burke, heard a noise on the night of the 31st of October, and a woman called out "murder!" he also heard a noise of two men, as if wrangling and struggling, and the woman crying "murder!" that continued for about a minute, and then he heard a cry, as if a person had been strangled he heard no noise of struggling; he was often alarmed by cries, and was afraid of fire, but never thought of murder; he returned a second time, and heard the sound of the men's voices, who were speaking in a lower tone, and the woman had ceased crying; he then went into his own residence.

David Paterson, keeper of the museum belonging to Dr. Knox.—Knows the prisoner by sight. Witness went home on the 31st of October, about 12 o'clock, and found Burke knocking at the door. He said to witness that he wished to see him at his house, and he accordingly went there with him. He found in it two men, including Burke. There might be more, but he did not recollect. There were also two women. After he went in, Burke said he had procured something for the doctor, and pointed to the head of a bed, where some straw was lying. The observation was made in an under voice, but not in a whisper. No observation was made by any, of the other persons. Nothing was shown to witness; but he understood, when Burke said he had procured something for the doctor, that he alluded to a dead body. His words were, he had procured something, or there was something for the doctor, and he used the expression "to-morrow."

There was a sufficiency of straw in the corner to have concealed a dead body. M'Dougal was one of the females. Witness sent his sister about nine next morning for Burke (Witness was here shown Hare and his wife, whom he identified as the other persons that were in the house along with Burke, on the 31st of October.)—Burke came next morning about nine and witness said, if he had any thing to give Dr. Knox, to take it to him, & settle with himself. He meant a subject to dispose of: and Burke went away. He saw him again in one of Dr. Knox's rooms, in Surgeon's-square, along with Hare, Mr. Jones, Dr. Knox's assistant and the Doctor. Heard either Burke or Hare say they had a dead body or subject, which they were to bring at night, and witness was instructed by Dr. Knox to receieve any package which they might bring. Witness and Mr. Jones were in the way about seven o'clock, when Burke, Hare and a porter, named M'Culloch, came with an old tea-chest. It was put into a cellar, the door locked, and witness and Mr. Jones went to Dr. Knox's house and informed him the men had brought what was expected. The men and the porter followed or had preceded witness and Jones, for when he came out he found them at the end of Newington. Dr. Knox gave witness 5*l*., which, to prevent dispute, he was to divide; and having gone to a house and obtained change, he laid the money on a table, and each took his share, leaving the sum to the porter that had been bargained for. Five pounds was not the whole price understood to be paid; the balance was to be paid on Monday, when Dr. Knox saw what had been brought. The price he believed generally was to be 8*l*.; but no bargain was made. On the Sunday morning, Lieutenant Paterson of the police, and Sergeant-Major Fisher called on him, and he went with them; opened the door of the cellar, and gave the package to them, which had been left the night before. It was given up in the same state in which it had been left the night before. The package was fastened with ropes. He assisted in opening the box, which was found to contain the body of an elderly female, who did not appear to have been interred. The extremities were doubled up on the chest and thorax. The head was pressed down as if for want of room. At the request of the Lieutenant of Police, he examined the body externally, stretched on a table. The face was very livid, and blood flowing from the mouth. In his opinion the appearance of the countenance indicated strangulation or suffocation, by being overlaid. He found no other external marks upon the body that would be supposed to cause death; he was not present at the dissection of the body the eyes were not started, nor did the tongue hang out; the head was a good deal pressed down for want of room; observed no mark about the throat; the lips and nose were dark-coloured, and a little stained with blood.

By the Dean of Faculty.—His reason for saying death had been caused by suffocation was, that the blood in a strangled or suffocated person rises in the head, and gives the face a livid appearance; he had seen the man Hare before, and knew that Dr. Knox had dealings with him for the procuring of dead bodies; he also had dealings with Burke; they seemed to act jointly; had seen both assume the principal part; they frequently brought subjects which he supposed had not been interred; they frequently brought subjects to the lecture-rooms, had heard of a class of persons who provided bodies which never had been interred; had known of young men attending poor patients who did give information of that fact to Dr. Knox, who handed over the direction to such persons to endeavour to make a purchase; in one instance a note was given to himself, and he handed it to these men, but the purchase was not then made.

James Gray and his wife were next examined.—They said they were acquainted with the prisoners, and had lodged about five nights in their house. They recollected the old woman coming there on the night of the 31st of October; and on the following morning M'Dougal said she had been impudent, and they had turned her out of doors. They, however, suspected that all was not right, and when Burke and M'Dougal left the room they examined the straw, and found the body under it; there was blood on the face and about the mouth. They immediately took up their small bundles, and were quitting the house, when they met Mrs. Burke, to whom they mentioned what they had seen. She told them to hold their tongues, and she would give them 2*s*. or 3*s*., and it might be worth 10*l*. per week. Gray replied, "God forbid they should make money by dead people," and immediately gave information to the police.

John M'Cullock proved having been employed by Burke to convey the body from his residence to Dr. Knox's house. It was taken out from among the straw, tied in a sheet, and put into the box. They had great difficulty in getting the body into the box. They had to rack it to get it forced down. When he arrived at Surgeon's-square with his load, he was joined by Burke and M'Dougal, and Hare and his wife.

The police-officers proved having apprehended the prisoners, and finding the dead body at Dr. Knox's house.

William Hare was next examined.—He was cautioned by Lord Meadowbank to speak truth. He said he understood he was called only as a witness in the case of the woman Campbell (he emphatically said "the old woman." Having been sworn in the common form, he said he was a native of Ireland, and had resided in this country about ten years. He was asked if he were a Catholic? He answered, he was. He was then asked if he wished to be sworn in any way? He said, he did not know; he never had taken an oath before, and the form was all one, *he supposed*.

The examination proceeded,—He had been acquainted with Burke about a twelvemonth. M'Dougal lived with Burke then as his wife. witness lived in the Westport, not far from Burke, was in a public-house in the Wesport on the forenoon of the 31st of October, when they had a gill; he asked witness to go down to his house, to see the *shot* he had got to take to the doctor's, he said he had taken an old woman off the street, and wished witness to go and see her, and see what they were doing, understood by the word *shot*, that he was going to murder the woman. He went to Burke's house, and found there was a strange man and woman (their name was Gray), the old woman, and Helen M'Dougal. The old woman was washing her short gown; it was white and red striped, [Identified the bed-gown.] Witness remained in the house about five minutes, and then went home; was in Connaway's between eight and nine o'clock on Hallowe'en night. There were Connaway and his wife, William Burke, and John Broggan, and another lad whom he did not know, the old woman, Helen M'Dougal, and witness's wife. They had some drink there. Burke, Broggan, and the lad went out; but witness remained later and went in to Burke's leaving the old woman in Connaway's, was not long there till Burke himself and the old woman came in. She was so much the worse of drink as hardly to be able to keep her feet. They [illegible] dancing in Connaway's. At this time [illegible] think this any harm was to happen to [illegible] woman that night. When in Burke's, [illegible] took place between him and witness, and blows ensued. He asked what had brought him there, and he replied he had been invited by M'Dougal. While they were struggling, the old woman ran twice into the passage, and called out either "murder," or "police." Helen M'Dougal brought her back both times. while witness and Burke were struggling, he (Hare) pushed her over a stool; she got up so as to rest upon her elbow, but was so drunk as not to be able to regain her feet; she was always calling on Burke to quit fighting, and he did so: having stood for some minutes on the floor, Burke stood stride legs over her, and laid himself down above her—his breast being on her head; she gave a cry, and then moaned a little; he put one hand on her nose and mouth, and the other under her chin, and stopped her breathing; this was continued for ten or fifteen minutes; he never spoke while this was going on; after he had risen from above her, he put his arm upon her mouth for some minutes; she appeared quite dead; witness was sitting all the while on a chair; he stripped the body of the clothes, put it into a corner, doubling it up, and covering it with straw; witness's wife and M'Dougal, when they heard the first speech of the old woman, ran into the passage, and did not come in again until the body was covered with the straw; before this they were lying in the bed, and witness sat at the head of the bed; did not observe blood on the floor, or on the woman's face at the time; did not observe the women in the passage cry; but nobody came to the door during the time. Burke had not been above the woman a minute or two, when the women started out of bed and ran to the door; none of them attempted to save or assist the old woman and such could not have happened without his seeing it; saw them come again, and Burke go out, when he was absent a few minutes; the women asked no questions, and he made no remark; the women went to their beds again; neither asked for the woman Docherty, when Burke returned, he brought the Doctor's man with him—a person who lived a little down the West Port. Burke wished the doctor's man to look at the body, but he said it would do well enough,—to get a box, and put it into it; the women were in the bed while the man was in the house, but he could not tell whether they were awake or not; witness fell asleep himself; he was rather the worse of liquor, but he knew well enough what he was about: he awoke about seven o'clock in the morning; he found himself on a chair, with his head on the bed; the women were in the bed, and a lad named John Broggan, who was lying beyond his aunt; Burke was at the fire-side; he and his wife got up and went home, when they found Gray and his wife there; Burke called witness into Rymer's shop, and wished him to go with him to Surgeon's-quare, which witness agreed to do after he fed the swine; they went to Surgeon's-square, where Burke inquired for a box, but they did not get one; he said, he bespoke one from Mr. Rymer's shop-boy; this box was brought into the passage by the porter (M'Culloch), but there was nobody in the house when they went in; they took the box in, and waited at the back door till Burke came, who said, "You are worth little that have not put it into

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the box;" witness assisted to put the body into the box; the porter pressed it down, and observing some of the hair over the side of the box, put it down inside, saying, it was "a bad thing to have it hanging out." The box was roped, and the porter instructed to carry it to Surgeon's-square; witness and Burke accompanied him, and met the women in the High Schoolyards, could not say whether Burke or the porter went in first; witness accompanied them, the body was put in a cellar and witness and Burke proceeded to Dr. Knox's, at Newington, but did not go into his house. Mr. Paterson, who was to pay the money, took them into a public-house, where he got change and paid the porter 5*s.*, Burke 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and witness 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; understood that 5*l.* more was to be paid on Monday. Saw the women both going into and returning from Newington, but neither of them went into the public-house.

Cross-examined by Mr. COCKBURN.—Had been a boatman on the canal, had also a horse and cart and sold fish: had been concerned in furnishing medical lecturers with subjects; was never concerned in carrying any other bodies to surgeons than that of the old woman, but had seen it done; had never been concerned in raising dead bodies. He was warned not to answer questions that might criminate him; was asked how often he had seen them doing it. Declined answering the question. Was this of the old woman the only one in which he was concerned;—Declined to answer. Was murder committed in his house last October!—Declined answering the question. Understood that the use of the term *shot* was used by Burke as meaning a person for a subject, in order to murder them; heard him use it when he did not mean to murder; but understood that to be his meaning at the time; said so to him in the forenoon; was dancing in Connaway's; the old woman was there, but at that time had no notion that there was to be mischief that night from Burke's words. First entertained the opinion that there would be mischief when he saw Burke standing over the old woman. They had quarrelled, and therefore had no thought till he saw Burke in the situation; saw the [illegible] the old woman in the Anatomy-Office [illegible] said he had never seen body of the old woman before, and denied he had seen the woman alive; it was on Monday when he saw it, and denied it before you had several transactions with Knox or his assistant?—Declined to answer the question. Burke had received money from Dr. Knox, but witness never did, nor from any of his assistants. Burke received 5*l.* for the body from Dr. Knox, and they were to receive more on Monday; Dr. Knox's man said they were to get 5*l.* more; thinks it was Burke or Mr. Paterson; Burke threw two notes across the table along with the change; is certain that Mr. Paterson did not pay the money to him, though he folded up the two notes and divided the silver; had never any quarrels with Burke about the payments, nor no quarrel with him about money matters; witness pushed the woman over a stool, and she was so drunk she could not rise; before that, she had gone to the door, and called "police;" when Burke got on the old woman, she gave a shriek, which could be heard some short distance; at that time did not hear any one call for the police. Burke and he were fighting before the woman shrieked; Broggan and the two women were in the bed; he was sitting at the side of the bed, and Burke was at the fire; thinks that it was 10 minutes before Burke had murdered the old woman; never attempted to prevent him; but remained in the house all the time; sat by and looked at the transaction; did not go next day to the police and inform them of it; but, when examined by the police, he denied all knowledge of it, [Hare was removed in the custody of the police, to the Outer-house].

Margaret Laird, wife of Hare.—Lord Meadowbank informed the witness, that whatever share she might have in the murder of Mrs. Campbell, she would not be called upon or brought to trouble for such share if she spoke the truth. Remembers last Hallowe'en night, when two persons, Gray and his wife, slept in witness's house; they came from Burke's who asked that she should give them a bed; this was in the course of the day; thinks it was daylight at the time; went out that night about nine o'clock to seek her husband, and found him in Connaway's; Connaway and his wife, and Burke and his wife, were there; had spirits there; saw an old woman in Burke's; stopped till her husband rose, and she asked him to go home, but he said he would come soon; they went to Burke's house, where there was a quarrel between her husband and Burke, and they fell a fighting; the old woman called out murder, when she got a push, and she fell; saw Burke get upon the old woman's breast, when M'Dougal and she ran out to the passage, and remained there some time; she did not cry out, for she was powerless; thinks it was a quarter of an hour till she came back to the house; did not see the old woman, nor did she inquire, as she had a suspicion that she had been murdered; M'Dougal did not ask any question at the time Burke lay down on the old woman; witness thinks she was standing near the door; Burke had not lain many minutes on the old woman when witness ran out, does not recollect where M'Dougal was standing at that time; was alarmed at the sight; did not see Burke do any thing else but lying either on the mouth or breast of the old woman; had some suspicion of what Burke was about, as she had seen some tricks of the same kind done; in the course of the afternoon M'Dougal came and said to witness there was *shot* in the house; she did not say what she meant by a *shot*, but she said that her husband had fetched her from a shop; M'Dougal told her at the same time she used the term *shot*, that it was a woman; did not say expressly they were to murder the woman, but witness understood that to be her meaning, as she heard such a meaning used to the term before; Burke had given the woman drink before, but he did not press liquor upon her; she seemed rather the worse of liquor; stopped in Burke's till between four and five o'clock in the morning; saw M. Paters come in shortly after the woman was murdered; did not know where the body was put; saw the box in which the body was placed; got it from Rymer's understood where the body was to be sent; followed Burke and her husband, as she was afraid they would fall a-fighting, and went with them to Newington, and afterwards came in along with M'Dougal; did not make any answer to M'Dougal when she spoke of the *shot*; and does not recollect talking with her about the body when going to Newington; when in the passage she and M'Dougal were speaking about the woman, but does not recollect the words; thinks it was that it might be the same case with them two, that they might be murdered; did not alarm the neighbours, as she had left her house three times before, as she had not been living a contented life, and she could not inform against her husband, as it was not natural to do so.

By the COURT.—The old woman only went to the door of the room, and thinks she got a push when she fell down, and immediately after that Burke fell upon her, and saw him lying either upon her mouth or on her breast. Did not hear the old woman cry or scream, and went away, as witness was afraid to see her murdered. Did not expect that night that the old woman was to be murdered.

By the DEAN of FACULTY.—Could not say whether it was Hare or Burke who pushed the old woman. The door at the outer end of the passage latches, but does not know whether it is from the outside. Did not hear any body knock on the door when she was in the passage nor when there did she hear the old woman cry or make any noise. Had not power to go out of the passage, and that was the reason she remained. Did not say any thing when she came back to the house. Saw both Burke and Hare there. Went to bed in a short time afterwards, but did not sleep for some time. Broggan came in, and they had some liquor. Rose out of bed when Paterson went out, and did not again go to bed; M'Dougal was not in bed; she (witness) and Broggan lay down on the floor; Burke and Hare fell a fighting soon afterwards; never saw the old woman rise after she fell; does not know how long they were in Connaway's as she has a very bad memory.

Two medical gentlemen were then examined, and they thought it probable that the woman had died a violent death by suffocation.

The declaration which were omitted were then read. Burke described himself as a native of Ireland; that he has been ten years in Edinburgh; and lived with Elizabeth M'Dougal, but not was married to her. He pretended to account for the dead body being in his house by saying it was brought there by a porter.

The LORD ADVOCATE then addressed the Jury on the part of the Crown, and the DEAN of FACULTY entered on the defence.

By a letter from Liverpool, received late last night, we learn that the Jury on the above trial have returned a ver-dict of *proven* against Burke, and *not proven* against M'Dougal.

FINANCE.

It is gratifying to find, by the concurrent testimony which is to be met with in various respectable quarters, that the finance of the country is gradually tending towards a more healthy condition. The Finance Committee has done infinite good, if only for having exposed the fallacy of the "dead weight," and a sinking fund artificially created—that is to say, not arising fairly out of a surplus of revenue. The estimate by the more intelligent members of the Finance Committee on the subject of the revenue and expenditure of the country is in substance this:—that during the years 1827 both nearly met, there being no material surplus, and consequently no sinking fund in that year; that during the year 1828 the productiveness of the revenue has received a decided impulse, so much so, that there will be found a surplus over expenditure of 2,000,000*l.*, and another million being derived from the last payment of the Bank on account of the "dead-weight," that there may be fairly said to be a real sinking-fund of 3,000,000*l.* in operation for the year 1828. Taking a prospective view of what is to happen in finance in the succeeding two years, 1829 and 1830, and assuming that the improvement manifested since 1827 will go on in the same regular progression, the Committee expect that the year 1829 will yield a clear 3,000,000*l.* to the sinking-fund, with probably a remission of 1,000,000 in taxation: and that in the year 1830 (that which was the *ignis fatuus* of Lord Liverpool, Lord Bexley, and Lord Goderich) a sinking-fund of 5,000,000*l.* will really be found to exist as a surplus of revenue over expediture.

To realize these expectations, however, there must arise a combination of very favourable circumstances. No more such mistakes in finance as the creation of the "dead weight" scheme must be committed; there must be no war, nor any commercial or banking panics to disturb and unhinge the whole system of money transactions. Neither must any Minister lend himself (as Lord Bexley did in 1822 to the agricultural interest) to any class of community in affording them relief at the expense of every other. To that one error it is probable that the mania of 1824, with the panics that followed it, are mainly owing. An outcry of distress among the agriculturists being then raised, a remission of taxes suggested itself as the only practicable mode of affording relief, and at last 2,000,000*l.* was held to be necessary. As this sum could not be spared from the revenue of the country, the expedient was thought of to equalize the dead weight charge by throwing it over a period of 45 years, on the calculation that within that space of time the incumbents on it, in the course of nature, will have ceased to exist. In its effect the scheme was fallacious, if only because it introduced loans, and created new debt to fill up the vacuum caused by taking off the taxes. A false notion of prosperity got afloat in the country, the interest of the debt was lowered, and the burden seemed to most men on the point of being extinguished for ever, when the convulsion of 1826 checked the career of prosperity, and opened our eyes to our real situation.

In the present position at which the country has arrived, with respect to finance, there exists this advantage over all preceding periods,—that although a very limited degree of prosperity is as yet exhibited, it is, so far as it goes, quite real and substantial. The sinking fund for this year is smaller than it ought to be, looking to the expectations held out by Government to the public creditor, at the time the various portions of the debt were created; but it is for once, the first instance for many years, a fair surplus of revenue over expenditure, and not effected by money borrowed with one hand to pay it away immediately with the other.

The great feature of the revenue of 1828, as compared with 1827, is the increase under the department of the Excise,—the test, as is generally admitted, of increasing comfort among all classes of the community, which is so remarkable that the whole surplus of 1828 over 1827 may be said to be derived from that scource. In every other department the increase or the falling off, for none have remained stationary, balance each other, leaving the 2,000,000*l.* excess in the Excise, as nearly as possible, the exact addition to the revenue of the country. Had the revenue from corn been equal this year to what it was in the last, the surplus, we are assured, would have been greater than it is by 500,000*l.* at least.

We believe that it is not the intention of Ministers for some years to come, to apply no more than 3,000,000*l.* annually to the redemption of the funded debt, but the surplus beyond that sum is to be employed in reducing the amount of the debt due to the Bank.

Early in the present year it was a favourite project at the Treasury to reduce the 4 per Cents. in April next, but none are sanguine enough now to entertain that expectation. The alarm, whether justly founded or not, respecting the calling in of the provincial small notes, with the shock private credit has received by the failure among the bankers, are perhaps in themselves insurmountable obstacles. At least another year must elapse, in the opinion of the members of the Finance Committee, and their present expectations as to the improvement of the revenue be fully realized, before any such measure can be attempted. When it is effected, however, provided the system laid down by the committee is preserved in, it will be fairly accomplished by the increasing credit of the country; and not, as in 1822, by dishonest expedients tending to produce a temporary and artificial abundance of money.

The reduction of the 4 per Cents. to 3½ per Cents would produce a saving to the country af about 750,000*l.* annually; but that sum does not come into the calculation, the Finance Committee have formed with regard to the future increase of the revenue. They will probably recommend, therefore, when it occurs, that the whole shall be remitted in taxes.

There is one item in that calculation of which few people are aware, and which is too curious to be passed over without notice in a summary of this nature; it is one of the good points in the resources of the country, which was first pointed out and explained by Lord Bexley. The item alluded to is that created by the mere increase of the population, and Lord Bexley, it seems, has demonstrated to the Finance Committee, that this principle is adapted, *ceteris paribus*, to add about 1 per cent. annually to the revenue of the country. Thus, if it is estimated in round numbers at 50,000,000*l*, 1 per cent. would yield 50,000*l.*

The above outline of the state of the country with respect to its revenue, is deduced from the information of men who have devoted much attention practically to the subject, and who derive what they affirm from the best sources. The chapter of accidents is so wide, that the calculation thus made may be easily disturbed by occurrences which it is past the wisdom of man to foresee; but it is also possible that events may happen even to improve that calculation. Looking to Ireland alone, if the present unhappy differences are removed, is it being too sanguine to expect that the improved revenue from that part of the United Kingdom alone, will at least equal what the Finance Committee expect to realize from the gradual improvement in England and Scotland?

THE TIMES.—DEC. 25.

A general order has lately issued from the Horse Guards, which does great honour to the sagacity and good feeling of those with whom it originated. The old rules for governing the service of the British army, with whatever care or skill they were digested, have hitherto leaned perhaps too much to movement, *materiel*, and detail. We by no means affirm that the "*morale*" of the army was neglected, from any tendency at Head-quarters to disparage its importance; but there have always appeared to us to be some points of high moment, which required to be brought more specifically and more prominently under the observation of military men in England, than was contemplated at former periods by their chiefs. Among these desirable objects was the imposing some clear and understood obligation upon young officers, to gain a *prospective* knowledge of their profession. There must of course have been at all times an obvious necessity for every subaltern to acquire an insight into the subaltern duties which he was hourly called upon to perform, and the acquisition was as easy as it was imperative, nothing in the world being more simple ormeagre as to their detail. But what we mean is, that there seldom or never was brought home to the consciousness of a Lieutenant or Ensign, either by the regulations of the line or by its practice, the necessity for his making himself master of the duties which must be discharged by officers of a rank *superior to his own*, although the contingencies of war are such as often, without a minute's preparation, compel the junior officer to supply, under arduous circumstances, the place of his senior, unexpectedly carried off, thus exposing him to the embarrassment of learning his task when he ought to be a ready capable of fulfilling it, and involving the service in risks which ought, at whatever price, to be averted. It is rare, as we understand, to see young officers exercised by their superiors in putting a battalion through its field manœuvres, and in many regiments even the Captains are not often allowed the opportunity. The instances are even more unfrequent of any attempt to make the junior officers acquainted with the business of Adjutant, either in the orderly room or in the field, although the exact and scientific discharge of those duties are of vital importance to the efficiency of every corps. An effective Adjutant must know the business of a commanding officer is all that concerns the field movements and interior economy of a regiment. He must, in fact, be complete in whatever constitutes the definite and tangible parts of the profession—in whatever appertains to mere discipline: those finer principles of military order which embrace the tact and sentiment of commanders in their relation with their juniors belong to another chapter, and must come with time, supported by original character and early education. But unless he has some means of familiarizing himself with the daily proceedings of an Adjutant, it is extremely difficult for a military man to become a sound and well instructed soldier.

We are happy to observe, that Sir HERBERT TAYLOR provides in the above-mentioned circular order, for the defects which we have alluded to in preceding regulations. He enjoins all General Officers at inspections to call out from the body of the battalion under review, captains or subalterns indiscriminately, and, make them put the corps through some of its prescribed manœuvers. This direction implies that junior officers are to employ themselves on all occasion in preparing for the eye of the General Officer, from whose report their proficiency in the art, or their ignorance of it, will be at once made known at the Horse Guards, and their future eligibility for promotion will be most probably determined. It likewise teaches commanding officers of regiments that their duty is to encourage, instead of *discouraging*, as too often is their inclination, the endeavours of subalterns to qualify themselves for the service. A diligent inquiry into the business and duties of the Adjutant is also recommended to young officers of marching regiments, as a step to valuable knowledge, and a recommendation to favour. But the most estimable and excellent portions of this general order are,—that which, 1st, requires the junior ranks of officers to become thoroughly acquainted "with the character, dispositions, temper, and "habits, of every non-commissioned officer "and private soldier of their respective com-"panies;" and 2d, those admirable passages with which the circular concludes, recommending to officers of all ranks the use of temperate and kindly language towards their men, reproving them, when reproof is unavoidable, in such a manner as, will be least likely to irritate their feelings, or mortify their honest pride, or wound their sentiment of honour. This is a correct and even philosophical view of the spirit by which an army ought to be actuated, and of the springs by which it can be most powerfully and beneficially set in motion. We are quite convinced that if the soldier's sense of honour were more frequently appealed to, instead of his dread of bodily and disgraceful punishment,—that if he were taught to respect himself, and not so exclusively to fear his officer, he would soon be more on a

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par with that officer in gentlemanly feeling, and in professional zeal and devotion. The British army is that, we believe, in which the men are kept at the greatest distance by their officers,—that in which the "*morgue aristocratique*," so much adverted upon by BOUNAPARTE, marks the demeanour of the fighting man who wears an epaulette towards the fighting man without one; and let no military pedant pretend that the courage and prowess of the British troops are owing to such a peculiarity in their treatment by the officer. If they were taught by affability and cheerful kindness to love him more, instead of simply respecting him, it is not in human nature that they should not execute his orders with increased alacrity, and devote themselves with tenfold ardour for his glory and their own. We look upon this circular letter as laying the foundation of a new era in the moral character and habits of the English army; and it will be more gratifying to the nation generally, because there is a physical impossibility that the system recommended by it should not abolish the odious cat-o'-nine-tails as completely as could any act of Parliament.

THE ARMY.

(Circular.)

Horse Guards, Dec. 1.

Supplementary instructions to be considered as attached to the form of the confidential inspection report, and which are to be carefully observed by the General Officer whenever such inspection shall take place, and noticed, *seriatim*, in the table of general observations.

When the regiment, or the reserve companies, are inspected and exercised, the General Officer will once at least, or oftener, as the occasion may serve, call upon one of the captains or subalterns (provided the latter shall have been doing duty for a reasonable period with the corps) to put the regiment or companies through their exercise, field-movements, and evolutions; such captain or subaltern to be selected indifferently, and without previous notice given to him or the commanding officer, in order that it may be ascertained whether due attention has been shown to the instruction of every officer; whether opportunities have been afforded to him of becoming acquainted with every part of his duty, and whether he has availed himself of such opportunities.

The General Officer will charge the Commanding Officers to encourage the subalterns of their respective corps to qualify themselves for the duties of Adjutant, both in the field and in the orderly room, and to afford them every facility for acquiring a competent knowledge of such duties; and it should be pointed out to them, that by showing a zealous desire to render themselves thus useful, they will strengthen the claim which they may have to advancement in the service.

The General Officer will point out to officers commanding regiments and corps, the necessity and importance of their requiring captains and subalterns of companies to become thoroughly acquainted with the character, disposition, temper, and habits, of every non-commissioned officer and soldier of their respective companies so as to be able to answer at once, and correctly, any questions which may be addressed to them by their superior officers. This knowledge can only be attained by unremitted attention to every detail of duty, and by close observation.

Finally, the General Officer will take every opportunity of impressing upon the Commanding-officer, and through him upon those of every rank, the advantage which they, individually, the corps, and the service at large, will derive from the adoption towards the non-commissioned officer and soldier of a system of command and treatment which shall be free from the coarse and offensive language too often used in reproving the soldier for trifling irregularities, or for accidental omissions. They should be told that the use of gross language and offensive terms, upon any occasion, is not only unbecoming their own character and station, as officers and gentlemen, but degrading to the soldier; whereas it is desirable to keep up in all ranks of the army a proper feeling, and high sense of honour, by which the correct discharge of duty will be best insured.

The gross abuse which is often lavished on a soldier for a trifling fault, an accidental mistake, or an unintentional omission, produces irritation or sulk, and to this cause, more than to any other, may be traced acts of insubordination, which entail the necessity of severe punishment. If reproof be necessary, it should be conveyed in such a manner, and in such terms, as will make a lasting impression, without hurting the feelings of the individual and lowering him in his own estimation. The officers should, not only themselves, observe this injunction, but they should require it to be observed by the non-commissioned officers; and indeed their example will very soon have the effect of checking the use of improper and effective terms on the part of the non-commissioned officers towards the soldiers. If acts of intentional neglect and of insubordination should take place, although wholly unprovoked by any treatment received, the means of correction and punishment which are authorized by the regulations of the service must be resorted to, and they will have double effect if not preceded by coarse and abusive language; indeed it will probably be found that they will become comparatively rare, as the duty will be done more cheerfully and zealously.

By command of the Right Hon. General Lord Hill,

H. TAYLOR, Adjutant-General

THE TIMES.—JAN. 1.

THE ARMY.

(CIRCULAR.)

War-office, Dec. 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that His Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the expense of the staff of the militia, have determined to submit to Parliament a bill for effecting some reduction in that branch of the public expenditure.

According to the proposed measure, the future establishment retained on permanent pay at head-quarters will be, for each corps, one adjutant, one serjeant-major, one serjeant for every 40 private men, one drummer for every two companies, with an additional drummer for each flank company; in addition to which, in regiments consisting of eight companies and upwards, a drum-major will be allowed.

As it is the intention of Government to reduce the paymasters, quartermasters, and surgeons of militia, the whole of the corporals, and in some cases the drum-major, you are requested to furnish me, as early as possible, with a correct statement of the services of all the individuals of these ranks, with a view to ascertain what reduced disembodied allowances any of them may be deemed to be entitled to.

And as it may be convenient to those members of the staff, whose presence will not be required while the regiments are disembodied, to be apprised as early as possible of the present arrangement, you will immediately communicate this letter to the parties concerned, and acquaint them, that from the present time they may receive leave of absence, during which period of absence they will be entitled to the issue of their pay in the usual manner to the 24th of June, 1829.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient humble servant

H. HARDINGE,

To the Colonels of Regiments of Militia.

TIMES.—JAN. 3.

One of the French papers of Wednesday contains a letter from the financial agent of the Spanish Government at Paris, on the subject of Spanish finances, in answer to some statements of the liberal press in France and England. The necessity of replying to these statements could only have been felt or confessed by the failure of the nefarious frauds which they were intended to arrest. The "financial agent," Senor ANTONIO DE URIARTE, who is no doubt in Paris to raise the wind, has seen that he must begin his operations by a delusive picture of the resources, and a strenuous defence of the honesty, of his Government. He therefore assures the French journalist and the French public, that Spain has a regular budget (though the world never hears any thing about it),—that the revenues of the state in the last year amounted to 460,000,000 of reals or about 4,600,000*l.* sterling; and that, as the expenditure was only 454,000,000 of reals, there remained a surplus of 6,000,000 of reals, or about 60,000*l.* sterling, besides the produce of other funds, for the redemption of debt. Even on this statement, though admitted in its full extent, we could find grounds for convicting FERDINAND's Government either of pauperism or dishonesty, and perhaps of both. For how can an army estimated at 90,000 men, a navy, civil servants, and an expensive Court, be maintained on a revenue of four millions and a half sterling? But if they can be so maintained, and allow, at the same time, a surplus, why clandestinely create additional debt, and, publicly offer tempting terms for a fresh loan? The financial "agent" endeavours to defend the managers of the *rente perpetuelle* scheme against the charge of an indefinite omission of new obligations, by assuring the French public that the operation is conducted not in an arbitrary manner, but under a decree of FERDINAND, and that the issues are limited by the same decree to 10,000,000 of francs of rente or annuity. Of this account we have our doubts; but even if true, it offers no security against fraud to the gulls who buy these inscriptions. As the first decree was not known till now, whenever the credulity of the monied public will enable the swindlers to complete the authorized amount of inscriptions, another decree will be forthcoming to extend the system of fraud. Thus millions upon millions will be issued, and consequently an equivalent amount of debt created, till the new rentes become, like the old *vales*, destitute of any value beyond that of the paper in which the Government perfidy is inscribed.

The other papers are filled with the report of a trial for forgery on the Bank of France. No verdict is yet given.

The following are extracts:—

(From the *Messager des Chambers* of Dec. 31.)

"PARIS, DEC 31.)

"The *Nuremberg Courier of Peace and War* contains a letter from Bucharest of an old date, for it is of the 1st of December, but it gives some particulars not before published:—

"'There are fresh symptoms of the plague in the hospitals of Dudeschi: there are 32 persons attacked with it and 50 others suspected.

"'Several persons are to be called to an account for neglect or infidelity in their offices, Among them are four persons high in rank in the Treasury who it is said, will have to give an account of a deficit of 7,000,000 of piasters.

"'According to the measures that are going to be taken, it appears to be intended to invest Guirdzevo and Fournul, all sorts of ammunition being collected before these forresses; and the greater part of the infantry, which has returned from Silistria also marches in that direction and to Crajowa: whereas, with the exception of 1,000 sick, there remain but a few troops at Kalarasch. It is also thought that a Russian corp will proceed against Servia, by way of Crajowa and Orchoy and to attack the Turks in different points, and thus divide their forces.'

"Letters from Odessa of the 11th of December, say that nothing important had taken place at Varna. The citadel and the town were amply supplied with provisions and ammunition. The Grand Vizier remains inactive at Aidos, and his troops refuse to make a winter-campaign. Omer Pacha is at Paravadi. The inaction of the Turks is accounted for by the inclemency of the season; this inaction is certain, and all the other reports are without foundation. The Balkan is covered with snow, as well as vallies, which renders all military operations impossible.

"Vessels laden with provisons continue to sail from Odessa for Varna. The last accounts from Bucharest, of the 13th of December, say that the epedemic was abating; but the price of provisions continually rising."—*Ausgburg Gazette.*

COURT CIRCURLAR.

The young Queen of Portugal and her suite left her residence, at Laleham, yesterday morning in two carriages and four, and proceeded to the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, in Bushey-park. The Marquis de Barbacena, the Countess de Iatagipe, and the Chevalier de Saldanha, were in the first carriave with the Queen; the Chevalier Armeida and Dr. Baptista Pereira followed in the second carriage. Her Majesty arrived at Bushey at half-past one o'clock, and was received by the Duke of Clarence. The Marquis and Marchioness de Palmella, accompanied by their daughter the Lady Eugene, and Brazilian Minister, accompanied by the Marquis de Rizende (late Ambassador from the Emperor of Brazil to the Austrian Court), arrived soon after her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and the ladies and officers of their household, conducted their distingushed visiters through the state apartments. About two o'clock the party sat down to an elegant *dejeune*. The Queen remained at Bushey till four o'clock, when her Majesty and suite took their leave of their Royal host and hostess, and returned to Laleham: the Marquis and Marchioness de Palmella and the Brazilian Miter left at the same time and returned to town.

The Duke of Rutland gave a grand fete yesterday at his seat, Belvoir Castle Lincolnshire, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birth-day. The Duke of Wellington and a large party of the private friends of his Grace among the nobility and gentry had previously arrived at Belvior Castle, on a visit to the Duke. A drawing-room of magnificent dimensions, in preparing which a great number of workmen had been employed, was opened for the first time. At one end of the apartment is a full-length statue of the late Duchess of Rutland, executed in white marble. The ceiling is divided into compartments, in which are painted the portraits of the Duke and the Duchess of Rutland, the Dowager Duchess of Rutland, and other members of the Duke's family; also that of the late Duke of York, who was in the habit of honouring Belvoir Castle with his presence. This is the first entertaiment given by his Grace since the decease of his late Duchess.

Sir George Murray and the Chancellor of the Exchequer left town yesterday on a visit to the Duke of Buckingham, at his seat at Stowe, Bucks.

The Earl of Aberdeen left town yesterday, evening on a shooting excursion.

THE TIMES.—JAN. 7,

The packet from Rio de Janeiro, which arrived yesterday, has brought intelligence from that capital confirmatory of the decided refusal of the Emperor Don PEDRO to admit the propositions transmitted by the British Government through the medium of Lord STRANGFORD. This result was naturally to be anticipated. His Imperial Majesty, though too distant from the scene of European action to provide with the requisite vigour and promptitude for the defence of his daughter's interests, and the support of her rights, was not likely to agree to the abandonment of the former or the surrender of the latter merely to please a diplomatic meddler whom he despised, or to relieve from embarrassments a Government which, by appearing to countenance the usurper, had forfeited all claim to his confidence. The EMPEROR had been apprised of all the facts on which his decision was required respecting his daughter, through the medium of less suspicious testimony than that of the famous despatch-writer from the Tagus; and had resolved to hear again from Europe before he finally resolved on the measures which ought to be adopted. It was on the well understood, though perhaps not formally stipulated, guarantee of support to his daughter's title by his august allies, the Emperor of AUSTRIA and the Kings of FRANCE and ENGLAND, that his Imperial Majesty admitted his brother to the Regency of Portugal, and thus laid the foundation for all the subsequent acts of violence, perfidy, and treason, which have afflicted that unhappy country. Without knowing how far these Powers are disposed to adhere to their engagements, after the new circumstance of his daughter's arrival in Europe, he could not discreetly concur in the propositions of any one of them. He is said, however, to have declared, that whether able or not, by the concurrence of his allies, to recover the crown of the young QUEEN, he was resolved that it should never lose a single gem by his voluntary consent.

When the last accounts came away, it was known at Rio (by the arrival of the *Goldfinch* packet at that port) that the Queen of PORTUGAL had reached England, and was to be received there with Royal honours; but the EMPEROR had not resolved on her ulterior destination, waiting both for despatches from Europe, and for the deputation of Portuguese gentlemen sent to Brazils by her Majesty, to enable him to decide on so important a step as the future residence and education of his daughter.

We believe that up to last night a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had not been appointed. If delays unlooked for by Ministers have occurred it is more a proof of good sense on the part of those who shrink from an office which has been rendered unnaturally formidable, than of those by whom this new and repulsive character has been affixed to it. There is no denying that the successor of Lord [illegible] will have an unenviable place. The spirit [illegible] has dictated that nobleman's dismissal is in [illegible] a ground prejudice against any who may [illegible] after. If Lord ANGLESEY be expelled [illegible] it announces that the next Viceroy must be some degrees less liberal; and can the sanguine fancy of the Irish Catholic be condemned, who anticipates in this retreat from kindness a recurrence to coercion at no distant day?

Conjectures, of course, are busy with regard to the unknown individual. A determined anti-Catholic the Government will hardly choose for its representative in Ireland at such a crisis; and yet there are persons who pretend that the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND has been applied to on the occasion. His Grace has always voted, we believe, against the Catholics: we are ready however, to allow that in other points, from his respectable and moderate character, as well as from his great fortune and magnificent expenditure, he might not be, personally, an injudicious choice.

Mr. da Costa, who came passenger by the *Queensberry*, was the bearer of despatches to the Brazilian Minister and the Marquis de Barbacena. Immediately on his arrival in town he proceeded to Laleham, accompanied by the Viscount de Itabayana, and had not returned at a late hour last evening.

A superb diamond necklace is said to have been ordered for her Majesty the young Queen of Portugal, and is understood to be actually in hand at the manufactory of Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co., jewellers, Ludgate-hill. Report says the design is most tastefully contrived, consisting of brilliant hearts-ease surrounded with other flowers, and leaf work of various hues and colours. It is expected to be finished in the course of the present week, and intended to be presented to her Majesty by some great personage, whose name has not transpired. In short, it is asserted that nothing more elegant, rich, and beautiful, has been seen since the celebrated stomacher commanded by a noble Marchioness.—*Evening paper.*

THE TIMES.—DECEMBER 27.

On Monday the Lord Lieutenant and the Ladies Paget paid a visit to Lord William Paget, who has remained at the Castle since his late accident. His Lordship is recovering as quickly as his medical attendants could anticipate.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The first division of the Portuguese troops was to have embarked on Saturday last, under the command of General Saldanha, who arrived here on Thursday last, but owing to the vessels not being ready, the embarkation did not take place, and we are now inclined to think it will not so soon as was expected; and that when it does take place, it will be under more auspicious than were some time ago anticipated.—*Plymouth Weekly Journal.*

We are requested to correct an error in our report on the 25th instant, of an examination at Hatton-garden, where we say, "The prosecutor, Isaac Morley, of No. 9, Sidmouth-street, Gray's-inn-road, grocer," &c. Our account should have stated 29, as No. 9 is, and always has been, a dwelling-house, and the proprietor has no knowledge of any of the parties alluded to in the report.

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Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orde[illegible]